

GLOSSARY

Abuse: A pattern of violence occurring in the course of a domestic (e.g., parent-child, partner-partner) or caregiver-client relationship.

Acceptability: The relationship between the manner in which health care services are provided to consumers and the consumers' expectations of how services should be provided. Services are provided in a manner that conforms with the cultural beliefs, values and practices of a group and through helping relationships in which mutual respect and trust prevail between the helper and client. Making services available and accessible, while important first steps, will not necessarily succeed unless those services are provided in a culturally accepted manner.

Accessibility: The degree to which an individual or a defined population can approach, enter, and make use of needed health services.

Acute Care: Health care delivered to patients experiencing acute illness or trauma. Acute care generally occurs in a hospital or emergency room setting and is generally a short-term pattern of care in contrast to chronic care, which is long term. "Acute" bed services refer to those inpatient services provided to patients whose average length of stay is usually less than thirty days (§11-186-3, HAR).

Acute care is part of the continuum of primary care, acute care, and long-term care. It provides services for short term health problems that cannot be addressed solely by primary care services or that occur in addition to long-term chronic conditions.

AD: Alzheimer's disease.

Affordability: The relationship between the prices of services—including providers' insurance or deposit requirements—and the consumers' income, ability to pay, and existing health insurance.

Age-adjusted injury rate: An injury rate calculated to reflect a standard age distribution.

Age-specific injury rate: An injury rate calculated for a group of defined age.

Aggravated assault: An unlawful attack by one person on another for the purpose of inflicting serious bodily injury.

Aggregation: A process in which data collected from a number of areas or individuals are combined to provide a more comprehensive picture.

Ambulatory Care: Primary care, emergency care, outpatient care, non-institutional care—all services provided in outpatient settings.

Ambulatory health care facility, organized: A facility not part of a hospital, which is organized and operated to provide health services to outpatients. (§323D-2, HRS)

AMI: Acute myocardial infarction (heart attack). A sudden closure of a blood vessel of the heart causing a lack of blood and oxygen to an area of the heart and consequently damage to the affected area.

Appropriateness: The extent to which a particular procedure, treatment, test, or service is clearly indicated, is not excessive, is adequate in quantity, and is provided in the setting best suited to the patient's needs.

Assault: Any act of violence resulting in injury.

Baby boomers: That portion of the population born in the late 1940's and early 1950's.

Baseline data: Data collected over a period before the implementation of an intervention that are used for comparison with data collected during and after the intervention.

Biostatistics: The discipline concerned with the organization and use of biological and medical data.

B/P: Blood pressure.

Bronchopulmonary dysplasia: Abnormality in the development of the lungs and/or their air passages.

Cardiac: Pertaining to the heart.

Cardiovascular: Pertaining to the heart and blood vessels of the body.

Carditis: Inflammation of the heart.

Care coordination: The process by which all health care-related matters of a person's acute or chronic illness are managed by a physician or nurse or designated health professionals. Care coordinators coordinate designated components of health care, such as appropriate referral to consultants, specialists, hospitals, ancillary providers and services. Care coordination is intended to ensure continuity of services and accessibility to overcome rigidity, fragmented services, and the misutilization of facilities and resources. It also attempts to match the appropriate intensity of services with the patient's needs over time. The professional care coordinator monitors a patient's progress through the health care network and acts as the patient's advocate in linking to direct service providers. (See also "Continuity of care.")

Catastrophic: A momentous tragic event of extreme misfortune.

Child abuse: A general term encompassing physical, psychological, emotional or sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation and neglect.

Cholesterol: A pearly, fat-like steroid alcohol found in animal fats and oils, in bile, blood, brain tissue, milk, yolk of egg, myelin sheaths of the nervous fibers, kidneys, liver and adrenal glands.

Coalition: An organization of individuals representing a variety of interest groups who come together to share resources and plan and work together.

Community diagnosis: A synthesis of injury or disease morbidity and mortality data and information about the community that is used when designing a program.

Congenital anomalies: Marked deviations from the standard existing at, and usually before, birth.

Constituent participation: The ability of all health care system constituents—payers, providers, consumer advocates, consumers—to participate in both the decision-making and services delivery processes.

Continuity of Care: The ability to maintain a common relationship with an individual throughout an uninterrupted sequence/episode of care, with care coordinated among practitioners, between organizations, and across time. (See also "Care coordination.")

Control (or comparison) group: A group of individuals not exposed to an intervention that are as similar as possible to the group who are exposed to an intervention.

Cost-effectiveness: The product of a program's efficiency (the ratio of what the program

produced—output—to what it used—input) and its impact (the ratio of what happened as a result of the output—outcome—to the output).

CVD (Cardiovascular Disease): Diseases affecting the heart and blood vessels of the body.

Data linkage: The process of matching data on the same cases from more than one source.

Dental Health: Prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the teeth and related structures, and maintenance of oral health. Dental health is a necessary prerequisite to overall health and well-being. Services are at the primary care level: first-contact care and some on-going responsibility of the patient in both health maintenance and therapy of illness. Most oral diseases are preventable. Primary care physicians are important as a source of initial oral health examination, counseling and referral for patients, and of consultative expertise for dentists.

Disseminated intravascular coagulation: Clot formation within a vessel or vessels distributed over a considerable area.

E codes: Numerical designations of the external cause of injury developed by the World Health Organization for its International Classification of Disease system. E codes broadly identify intention, circumstances, geographic location and conditions that cause injury.

Eclampsia: Convulsions and coma (rarely coma alone) occurring in a pregnant or puerperal woman, associated with hypertension, edema, and/or proteinuria.

Embolism: A sudden blocking of an artery by a clot or a foreign material which has been brought to its site of lodgment by the blood current

Emergency medical services system: A system that provides for the arrangement of personnel, facilities, and equipment for the effective and coordinated delivery of health care services in an appropriate geographic area under emergency conditions.

Emergency medical services: Services utilized in responding to a perceived need for immediate medical care to prevent death or aggravation of physiological illness or injury.

Emergency room services: Services provided in a designated unit within a hospital for the immediate treatment of injury and other types of health emergencies (§11-186-3, HAR). Services include ground ambulance transport; air (fixed-wing) ambulance transport; helicopter ambulance transport; and emergency departments. The need for emergency room services can be impacted through more effective health promotion and prevention, and reducing use of emergency rooms as a source of primary care.

Epidemiology: The study of the occurrence and distribution of diseases and injuries.

Equity: The consideration of fairness or justice, to assure care is delivered where it is needed.

Ergonomics: The study of the interaction between worker and machine.

Ethnicity: Ethnic quality of affiliation.

Evaluation: The collection and analysis of data to determine the effectiveness of a given program.

Exposure rate: A measure of the amount of time an individual or group is involved in an activity or subjected to a hazard or environment that is associated with injury risk.

Extended Care: Long-term custodial or medical care, especially for a chronic disease or one requiring prolonged rehabilitation therapy. (See also “Long-term care”.)

Gastroenteritis: Inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

Gender: Pertaining to the sex of a person.

Gestation: The process or period during which developing young are carried in the womb.

Health care facility and health care service: Any program, institution, place, building, or agency, or portion thereof, private or public, other than federal facilities or services, whether organized for profit or not, used, operated, or designed to provide medical diagnosis, treatment, nursing, rehabilitative, or preventive care to any person or persons. The terms include, but are not limited to, health care facilities and health care services commonly referred to as hospitals, extended care and rehabilitation centers, nursing homes, skilled nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, hospices for the terminally ill that require licensure or certification by the department of health, kidney disease treatment centers including freestanding hemodialysis units, outpatient clinics, organized ambulatory health care facilities, emergency care facilities and centers, home health agencies, health maintenance organizations, and others providing similarly organized services regardless of nomenclature. (§323D-2, HRS)

Health care provider: A health care facility, physician, dentist licensed under chapter 448, chiropractor licensed under chapter 442, optometrist licensed under chapter 459, podiatrist licensed under chapter 463E, psychologist licensed under chapter 465, occupational therapist registered under chapter 457G, and physical therapist licensed under chapter 461J. (§323D-2, HRS)

Health Education: Any combination of learning opportunities designed to facilitate voluntary adaptations of behavior—in individuals, groups, or communities—conducive to health. It is also used to empower constituents to make decisions about health care planning, delivery, and evaluation.

Health: Includes physical and mental health. (§323D-2, HRS)

Heart Attack: A sudden, severe condition resulting from an occlusion of a blood vessel of the heart.

HECT: Head equivalent computerized tomography (CT) units—used in determining the need for and capacity of CT services or units.

Hemorrhage: The escape of blood from a blood vessel, bleeding excessively.

Home care: Health care services provided in the home to restore and maintain maximal levels of comfort, function, and health of the individual.

Homicide: The killing of one person by another.

HSFP: Health Services and Facilities Plan. (See also, “State health services and facilities plan.”)

Hyperbilirubinemia: An excess of bilirubin in the blood.

Hypertension: A condition in which a person has a higher blood pressure than normal for his or her age.

Hypertensive: Characterized by or causing increased tension or pressure, as abnormally high blood pressure.

ICD-9-CM : International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification. A classification system that groups related disease entities and procedures for the reporting of statistical information. The clinical modification of the ICD-9 was developed

by the National Center for Health Statistics for use in the United States.

In utero: Within the uterus.

Information/education Strategies: Culturally/developmentally appropriate educational methods to facilitate informed, voluntary, health-promoting changes in health related activities, practices, and skills/supporting knowledge, understanding, beliefs, and attitudes.

Injury: Unintentional or intentional damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to thermal, mechanical, electrical or chemical energy or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen.

Injury rate: A statistical measure describing the number of injuries expected to occur in a defined number of people within a defined period of time (usually 1 year).

Intervention: A specific prevention measure or activity designed to meet a program objective.

Intracranial: Situated within the cranium (bone structure of the head).

Intraventricular hemorrhage: Bleeding within a ventricle.

Irreversible: A condition which can not be improved.

Level I: Primary level facilities—usually small urban or rural hospitals—serving maternity patients or pregnant women and newborn infants who have minor or no complications.

Level II: Secondary level facilities—general hospitals—with perinatal care units caring for uncomplicated maternity and normal newborns as well as certain high-risk maternity patients and certain newborns with complications.

Level III: Tertiary level facilities with a neonatal intensive care unit (NICU), and intermediate newborn care unit, a normal newborn care nursery, as well as intensive care facilities for mothers. It is a referral center for mothers, newborns, and infants.

Long-term care: Community based and institutional services which combine health care and social services to help individuals with chronic illness or disabling conditions to live as comfortably and independently as possible. Services include community-based services, assisted living, intermediate care homes, and skilled nursing facilities. "Long term" bed care services refer to those inpatient services provided to patients who are chronically ill, aged, disabled, or retarded and whose average length of stay is usually thirty days or more (§11-186-3, HAR). "Community-based services" include: home health (skilled nursing, home health aide, occupational therapy, physical therapy, speech therapy, social work); hospice; respite care; adult day care; assisted living; assisted transportation; home-delivered meals; homemaker chore service; and personal care assistance. "Nursing Homes" may provide skilled nursing care services or intermediate nursing care services or both

The focus is on chronic, intermittent or long lasting care for long duration illness or injury or health problems, as opposed to acute, episodic, short-term care for short duration injuries or health problems. The importance of long-term care in the health care delivery system is growing due to growing elderly population; medical technology advances saving life but leaving disabling conditions; growing preference to live as independently as possible in community-based settings rather than institutions; and decreasing availability of family caregivers.

Mental Health: A. *Adults* - The absence of mental illness; an individual's ability to negotiate the daily challenges and social interactions of life, without experiencing undue emotional or behavioral incapacity. "Mental health" means a state of social, psychological, and

physical well-being, with capacity to function effectively in a variety of social roles. A "Mentally ill person" means a person having psychiatric disorder or other disease that substantially impairs the person's mental health and necessitates treatment or supervision. (§334-1, HRS) "Mental health service" means the diagnosis and treatment of emotional and mental diseases and conditions or their symptoms through the administration of medication and specialized therapy. (§11-186-3, HAR) Factors range from exogenous stresses to organic disease or genetic defects that impair brain function. Primary care providers are important as a source of identifying cognitive, emotional, and behavioral needs. Untreated mental health needs impact on other health care utilization.

B. Children and Adolescents - Preventive, diagnostic and treatment services for emotionally disturbed children and youth, and treatment and rehabilitative services for mentally ill children and youth between the ages of birth and seventeen. (§321-171, HRS) The current Felix-Waihe'e Consent Decree targets "all children and adolescents with disabilities residing in Hawaii, from birth to 20 years of age, who are eligible for and in need of education and mental health services..." The purpose of children and adolescent mental health services is to insure proper and full development. Primary care providers are important as a source of identifying cognitive, emotional, and behavioral needs, and parent-child functioning. Untreated mental health needs impact on other health care utilization.

Modification: Making a limited change in something.

Monitoring and Evaluation: A process designed to help health care organizations effectively use their performance measurement, assessment, and improvement resources by focusing on high-priority performance issues..

Morbidity: The sick rate; the ratio of sick to well persons in a community.

N codes: Numerical designations of the nature of injury, or injury diagnosis, developed by the World Health Organization for its International Classification of Disease system.

Neglect: The systematic disregard for the physical, psychological or emotional needs of a dependent by a caregiver.

Neonatal: Of newborn children.

Neurological: Dealing with or pertaining to the study of the nervous system.

NICU: Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. Designed for the management of critically ill newborns who require respiratory support, continuous cardiopulmonary support, intravenous therapy, major surgery, or treatment of infection. The number of newborns requiring this level of care is small compared to those requiring other levels of care.

OB: Obstetrics.

Obesity: Abnormal amount of fat on the body.

Objective: A statement of changes sought in an injury problem in terms that are measurable, time limited, and specific to a given target population.

Perinatal: Pertaining to or occurring in the period shortly before and after birth.

Prenatal: Existing or occurring before birth, with reference to the fetus.

Prevalence: The number of cases of a disease present in a population at a given time.

Prevention: Programs, services and activities designed to promote health (education and

promotion strategies related to individual lifestyle), protect health (community-focused, environmental or regulatory measures), and prevent or limit the impact of disease and disability (clinically-based preventive services). These three essential components must be linked. Prevention is important to the health care system because preventing premature deaths, disabilities, and lost productivity impacts health care costs. "Preventive medicine" is concerned with preventing the occurrence of both mental and physical illness and disease. "Primary preventive medicine" is concerned with preventing the development of disease in a susceptible or potentially susceptible population. These efforts include general promotion of health and specific protection such as immunization. "Secondary preventive medicine" involves early diagnosis and prompt therapy to shorten duration of illness, reduce the severity of disease, reduce possibility of contagion, and limit sequelae. "Tertiary preventive medicine" is important in limiting the degree of disability and promoting rehabilitation in chronic and irreversible diseases.

Primigravidity: First pregnancy.

Primary Care: The provision of integrated, accessible health care services by clinicians who are accountable for addressing a large majority of personal health care needs, developing a sustained partnership with patients, and practicing in the current context of family and community. The scope of primary care includes acute and chronic care, prevention, and coordination of referrals. The range of activities includes clinical services; outreach and educational services; health needs assessments; information and referral services; health promotion activities; culturally-sensitive health and social services; outcome-based quality improvement/ management; and client tracking and follow-up system.

Primary care providers include physicians practicing in the fields of internal medicine, family and general medicine, obstetrics/gynecology, and pediatrics; and non-physician or "midlevel" practitioners such as physician assistants, nurse practitioners, and certified nurse midwives. Primary care is the foundation block of health care delivery system through comprehensive and continuous case management. It provides cost containment and health enhancement potential through services appropriately organized in terms of availability, accessibility, quality and continuity. Well-organized services can reduce the use of high cost emergency room care in lieu of a primary care provider.

Primary prevention: Efforts to forestall or prevent events that might result in injuries or other health problems.

Problem identification: The process of determining the nature of an injury or other health problem, the characteristics of the population, the community's perception of the problem, the resources available to address it, and the political environment.

Program: A coordinated effort to reduce an injury or other health problem among a target group.

Puerperium: The period or state of confinement after labor.

Quality of care: The degree to which health services for individuals and populations increase the likelihood of desired health outcomes and are consistent with current professional knowledge.

Quality Management: The ability to manage systems that measure, improve, and maintain the quality of care and services, including the ability to set goals for performance that are measurable and can be used for program improvement.

Regionalization: The linking of the various elements of the health care system—facilities,

services, and providers, so that they, in a coordinated way, have the capacity of function as a unit. The purpose of regionalization is to provide a framework of cooperating facilities and providers for the assurance that individuals and families have rapid, sure access to an appropriate level of care.

Regulatory Strategies: Elicit appropriate behavior/discourage inappropriate behavior by formalized requirements/prohibitions supported by enforcement activities/attendant penalties for failure to comply.

Rehabilitation: Services that seek to return an injured person to the fullest physical, psychological, social, vocational, avocational, and educational level of functioning of which s/he is capable, consistent with physiological or anatomical impairments and environmental limitations. Such services are necessitated by any disease or injury that causes mental or physical impairment serious enough to result in disability. Services may be inpatient, outpatient, residential or home-health-based. "Rehabilitation services" mean inpatient services to restore the ill or disabled person to achieve the fullest physical, mental, social, vocational, and economic usefulness of which the person is capable. (§11-186-3, HAR). The combined efforts of the individual, family, friends, medical, nursing and allied health personnel, and community resources are essential in order to make rehabilitation possible.

Rehabilitative: Ability to restore or improve one's health.

Reperfusion: The reopening of the blood vessel, either spontaneously or therapeutically.

Resource allocation: In health care, societal or organization decisions about the distribution of available health care resources involving, among other scarce resources, expensive life-saving technologies, location of physicians' practices, and intensive care unit access.

Rheumatic: Affected with any of a variety of disorders marked by inflammation, degeneration, or metabolic derangement of the connective tissue structures of the body, especially the joints and related structures, including muscles, bursae, tendons and fibrous tissue. It is attended by pain stiffness, or limitation of motion of these parts.

Risk factor: A characteristic that has been statistically demonstrated to be associated with a particular injury or other health problem. Risk factors can be used for targeting prevention efforts at groups who may be particularly in danger of injury or disease.

Scan: One discrete image of a patient produced by a computed tomography (CT) scanner.

Secondary Care: Services provided by a medical specialist, such as a cardiologist, a urologist, and a dermatologist, who generally does not have first contact with patients. Also called "specialty care," it is health care beyond the primary care level. Included are more sophisticated diagnostic methods and techniques, and laboratory facilities. This level of care is more nearly available in medical care institutions serving a large population.

Secondary prevention: Efforts to modify the consequences of potentially injury- or other health problem-producing events to prevent the injury or other health problem or reduce the severity of injury or disease.

Self-Care: Actions directed toward the self and toward the environment with the specific purpose of regulating one's functioning and well-being.

Service Area: May be defined differently depending on the capacity and purpose of the particular service or technology. May be as small as a neighborhood or as large as an

entire state.

Service Strategies: Diagnostic or therapeutic interventions by health and medical care practitioners, environmental health specialists, or others either to prevent the occurrence of health problems or, when preventive efforts fail, to determine the nature of the condition and offer appropriate remedy.

State health services and facilities plan: means the comprehensive plan for the economical delivery of health services in the State prepared by the statewide council. (§323D-2, HRS)

Stroke: A sudden, severe attack resulting from intracranial hemorrhage, thrombosis, or embolism.

Substance Abuse: The misuse of a substance or the use of a substance to an extent deemed deleterious or detrimental to the user, to others, or to society. (§321-191, HRS)
Substance abuse is a complex bio-psycho-social disorder that tends to be chronic and relapsing by nature. "Alcohol rehabilitation" services mean services to a person who has been an alcohol abuser, to restore the person to the fullest physical, mental, social, vocational, and economic usefulness of which the person is capable. (§11-186-3, HAR)
"Drug rehabilitation" services mean services to a person who has been dependent on licit or illicit drugs, to restore the person to the fullest physical, mental, social, vocational, and economic usefulness of which the person is capable. (§11-186-3, HAR)
Levels of care include: (a) prevention (targeting youth, families, schools, work-place, community organizations, the media); (b) non-residential services - intervention, assessment, outpatient services, day treatment, ambulatory detoxification, relapse prevention; (c) residential services - residential detoxification, community residential treatment and recovery services, and inpatient hospitalization; and (d) support services (post-treatment). Integrated models of comprehensive care require provision of or referral linkages for preventive and primary medical care.

Substance causes profound disability and reduces the individual's productivity, as well as causing severe problems for family members and others. Alcoholics and their families tend to use more health care services than non-alcoholics do. A significant portion of those receiving medical care or who are hospitalized has a secondary or tertiary chemical dependency diagnosis. Untreated substance abuse results in higher health costs. Youthful substance abusers require concomitant health education and prevention, screening and assessment services and primary, acute, and long-term care. They also have related mental health and developmental issues that must be addressed concurrently.

Surveillance: The ongoing systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of health data in the process of describing and monitoring a health event.

System change strategies: Influence the development and use of economic, legal, organizational, and other resources of the sociocultural environment in ways that are health-promoting rather than health-compromising.

Systems approach: A comprehensive, systematic method to address injury other health problems through the combined, coordinated expertise of individuals and agencies knowledgeable about the magnitude of the problem, the nature of the community, and the resources available for prevention.

Target population: The group of persons (usually those at high risk) that program interventions are designed to reach.

Technology: Sophisticated diagnostic equipment and therapeutic procedures, including:

diagnostic radiology/radiation therapy; dialysis for ESRD; lithotripsy; open heart surgery; cardiac catheterization; computed tomographic scanning (CT); magnetic resonance imaging (MRI); burn center; neurosurgery; transplant surgery; and other (emerging) equipment and therapeutic procedures. The challenge with technology is its costs in relation to improved health outcomes

Tertiary Care: Those health services provided by highly specialized providers such as neurosurgeons, thoracic surgeons, and intensive care units. These services often require highly sophisticated technologies and facilities. It is a level of medical care that would be available only in large medical care institutions. Included would be techniques and methods of therapy and diagnosis involving equipment and personnel that would not be economically feasible to have in a smaller institution because of the lack of utilization.

Tertiary prevention: Acute medical care and rehabilitation directed at the return of a functioning patient to society.

Thrombolytic therapy: Treatment of a blood clot in a blood vessel of the body with medication specifically designed to dissolve the blood clot

Thrombosis: The formation or development of a clot of blood

Trauma registry: A collection of data on patients who receive hospital care for certain types of injuries.

Under-utilization: Failure to provide appropriate and/or indicated services, or provision of an inadequate quantity or lower level of services than required. (See also “Appropriateness.”)

Value: The relationship between quality attributes desired by consumers and the price they must pay to obtain those attributes. In health care, value is created when:

- (1) For a given price paid by consumers, a given delivery system provides more of the quality attributes desired by consumers than do competing systems; or
- (2) For a given constellation of quality attributes desired by consumers, a given delivery system provides them at a lower price than another.

A health care system can add value by improving its performance with respect to any or all of these attributes: improving quality of care; improving service; improving accessibility; reducing unit costs; increasing operating efficiency—by becoming more efficient or improving utilization; strengthening customer ties; enhancing product offerings.

Ventilated: Supplied with fresh air.

Violence: The use of physical force with the intent to inflict injury or death upon oneself or another or the use of, or threat of, physical force to control another.